

# The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
For One Year, \$1.00  
For Six Months, .60  
For Three Months, .35

# Crawford

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XIX.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1897.

NUMBER 20.

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

**COUNTY OFFICERS.**  
Sheriff.....Wm. S. Chalker  
Clerk.....James W. Hartwick  
Recorder.....John L. Leese  
Treasurer.....John Rasmussen  
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Patterson  
Judge of Probate.....J. Covarty  
C. O. Com.....J. K. Wright  
Surveyor.....Wm. Hanshaw

**SUPERVISORS.**  
Groves Township.....Thos. Wakely  
South Branch.....F. P. Richardson  
Beaver Creek.....John Hagan  
Maple River.....Eug. F. Sherman  
Grayling.....Jas. K. Wright  
Frederic.....W. H. Patterson  
Ball Lake.....J. K. Wright  
Blaine.....P. F. Hossel  
Center Plain.....A. Emory

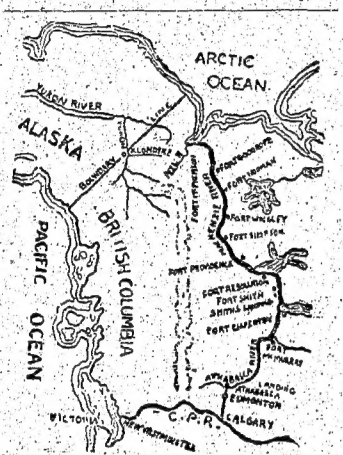
## NEW ROAD TO WEALTH

HERE'S A BACK-ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE.

Gold Field May Be Reached in Two Months Over the Hudson Bay Trunk Line to the North—Travel Easy and Expense Light.

Overland to the North.  
A back-route to Klondyke has been discovered. By it travelers from Chicago may reach the gold fields within two months or possibly six weeks, if an immediate start is made. Two hundred dollars is said to be sufficient for the trip. Railways and steamboats largely cover the route and supply stations are placed at convenient intervals all the way.

This back-route of inside track, as it is called, is simply the Hudson Bay trunk line to the north. It has been in use nearly a century. A railroad official has called attention to the route. To travel over it passengers from Chicago must go to St. Paul and there take train over the Canadian Pacific. Leaving St. Paul at 9 o'clock in the morning, the international boundary at Port of Spain will be crossed at 4 o'clock next morning. At 2:30 the following morning the Chicagoan will find himself at Coligny, where he will leave the main line of the Canadian Pacific and travel to Edmonton, a point



NEW ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE.

1,172 miles from Chicago, and where the rail portion of the journey ends. The rail portion from Chicago is \$83.45. A stage ride of forty miles will bring him to Athabasca Landing. Here he will find a continuous waterway for canoe travel to Fort Macpherson at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, from which point the Peel river lies south to the gold regions. From Edmonton to Fort Macpherson is 1,882 miles.

The great advantage claimed for the inland route is that it is an organized line of communication. Travelers need not carry any more food than will take them from one Hudson Bay post to the next, and there is abundance of fish and wild fowl along the route. They can also get assistance at the posts in case of sickness, or accident. If lucky enough to make their "pile" in the Klondyke they can come back by the dog-sled route in the winter. There is one mail to Fort Macpherson in the winter. Dogs for teams can be bought at any of the Hudson Bay posts which form a chain of ranchhouses on the trip. Parties traveling alone will need no guides until they get near Fort Macpherson, the route from Edmonton being so well defined. It is estimated that a party of three could provide themselves with food for the canoe trip of two months for \$35. Pork, tea, flour and baking powder would suffice.

## AZCARRAGA IS MINISTER.

Queen Regent Names a Temporary Successor to Canovas.  
The queen regent of Spain has appointed Gen. Azcarraga minister of war, and provisional premier in the place of Senor Canovas, who was assassinated at the gulf bath of Santa Agueda by an Italian anarchist, Gen. Aguirre, the new premier ad interim, and the cabinet are preparing to take drastic measures looking toward the suppression of the anarchists in Spain. There is but one prevailing sentiment throughout the nation, and that is that force must at once be



GENERAL AZCARRAGA.

used to handle these men. Politicians of all shades will back up the Government in whatever repressive measures it may decide to carry out against the radicals. The selection of Gen. Azcarraga for president of the Spanish cabinet holds ill for Cuba. If his star continues in the ascendant, Don Marcelo de Azcarraga, Palmar's military career extends over a period of forty years. He was born in Madrid, in the Philippine Islands, in 1852. At the age of 18 he became a second lieutenant in the cavalry and was sent to Havana. He returned to Madrid in 1874 and entered the war office, where he was made a lieutenant. He received his commission of captain in 1876 and was again sent to Cuba in 1877. He became chief of staff of the governor general of Cuba in 1893 and lieutenant general in 1894. He has shown himself to be an adept frigidifier, if not an able director of armies.

Judge Murphy at St. Louis refused to allow a 12-year-old boy to take the witness stand in his court to testify in a murder case because the boy did not wear a coat. The case was postponed a day for the boy to get his coat.

## A CONGRESSMAN'S AFFLICTION.

Mr. Henderson Must Soon Submit to the Operation of Amputation.  
Congressman David Brenner Henderson of Dubuque, Iowa, must soon submit to the operation of amputation of the leg at the knee, as the result of an old wound received in battle. Mr. Henderson was living on a Iowa farm when the war broke out. He was just 21 and enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Iowa Volunteers. He became a lieutenant in that regiment. In 1863 he received a wound below the knee. The leg was cut off at the wound, but it never quite healed. Yet



DAVID B. HENDERSON.

he returned to the army in 1864 and came out as a colonel. After the war Mr. Henderson studied law. He was assistant United States district attorney for two years. His law connection has always been with the firm of Henderson, Hard, Leachman & Kiesel. He has been elected to every Congress since and including the Forty-eighth. Mr. Henderson used an artificial leg and has always suffered from the wound he got in the army. His strong constitution has carried him through, but now a new operation is necessary, which will, it is hoped, cure the trouble.

## GREAT MOVEMENT OF GRAIN

Causes a Tremendous Demand on the Western Railways.

The following, compiled from figures given by representative railway officials in Chicago, shows the number of empty cars the Western trunk lines are hiring to carry the crops this fall.

Railroad	Cars
Illinois Central in Illinois	12,000
Northwestern in Minnesota and Dakota	2,000
Northwestern in Iowa	2,000
Northwestern in Nebraska	2,000
Rock Island	10,000
Atchafalpa	2,000
Santa Fe in Kansas	7,000
St. Paul in Minnesota and Wisconsin	5,000
Chicago Great Western in Missouri	3,000
Burlington in Iowa and Nebraska	12,000
Total	55,000

Already the tide is setting eastward from the prairies of the West that crowd to grow in volume until it fills every channel of trade and packs the Eastern ports to overflowing. Railroad officials and persons interested in transportation the country over are making preparations to meet the demands to be made upon them. The tremendous figures given in the foregoing table—55,000 cars—are indicative of a great movement in grain, to which railroad men and shippers are looking forward with the most implicit confidence. At the same time, the terminal and intermediate stations are having all they can do to take care of the grain that is now coming in to them.

## SPENT THE FIRM'S MONEY.

Disclosures Are Made in the Case of Miss Alice B. Barrett.  
The motive for the suicide of pretty Alice Barrett, the Boston typewriter and bookkeeper, who it first was thought killed by lightning, has been disclosed. Codman & Codman, her employers, who have held to a theory of murder, now announce that expert accountants discover that their bookkeeper had stolen \$5,000 and



ALICE BARRETT.

raised the accounts and burned the cash book with a view to hiding the proofs of her dishonesty, and that they are convinced that she killed herself because of unmitigated speculations with the firm's money. This sheds up the mystery, accounting as it does for her life of extravagance and her speculations. The examination of the books shows that the money was taken in small amounts and carefully covered up the books.

## SUNK NEAR SITKA.

Steamer Mexico Struck a Rock and Goes Down in 500 Feet of Water.  
The steamer Mexico on Aug. 5, while going into Dixon entrance from Sitka during a heavy fog at full speed, struck West Devil's rock. After two hours the steamer sunk in 500 feet of water, stern first. The captain exhibited great coolness and with the officers did everything that was possible. The passengers and crew were saved with their baggage in small boats. After plying till midnight they arrived at Metlakala. The ship is a total loss.

Strike prices will not have to be paid by the city of Chicago for coal for the coming year. Acting Commissioner of Public Works Tugwell received a report from the city engineer Wednesday in regard to the bids submitted for furnishing 140,000 tons that indicates a saving to the city of \$50,000 over the contract prices for last year.

The bank clearings of the principal cities of the United States for the week ended Aug. 16, 1897, an increase of 28.7 percent, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

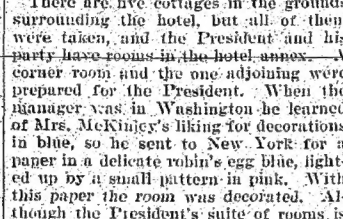
## M'KINLEY TAKES REST

PRESIDENT IS INDULGING IN A VACATION.

Chief Executive of the Nation and Mrs. McKinley at a Lake Champlain Resort—Hot Weather Outings of Other Presidents.

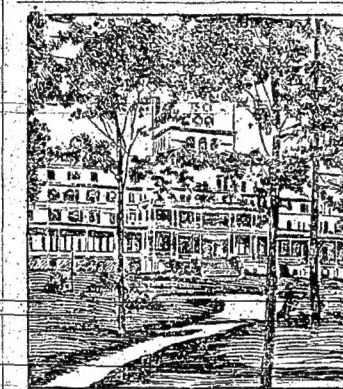
At Bluff Point.  
President McKinley is now installed in the Hotel Champlain in the picturesque Lake Champlain resort, Bluff Point, where he will pass his summer vacation free from the wearisome opportunities of office seekers. Those who accompanied the President and Mrs. McKinley to their summer resting place were Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary Porter, Assistant Secretary A. L. Prudden, Executive Clerk C. M. McKim, Mr. McKim's wife, the White House employees. In a short time several other members of the cabinet, together with their families, will join the party at the lake. So will Vice-President Hobart and his family. A son and daughter of Secretary Alger are already at the lake.

There are five cottages in the grounds surrounding the hotel, but all of them were taken, and the President and his party have rooms in the hotel annex. A corner room and the one adjoining were prepared for the President. When the manager was in Washington he learned of Mrs. McKim's liking for decorations in blue, so he sent to New York for a paper in a delicate white egg blue, lighted up by a small pattern in pink. With this paper the room was decorated. Although the President's suite of rooms is not private, they are cut off from the other rooms in the annex by hanging portiers along the hall. For further privacy a boy is stationed at each entrance to the annex. He has orders to keep any but the guests of the hotel away from the hallway. The President does not have a private dining room. The public dining hall has four rows of tables from one end to the other. On each side of this hall extends the broad hotel piazza. At one end, cutting off the piazza on the lake side, is a circular room containing about ten



THE M'KINLEY PARLOR.

those days, but it was known that the White House reeked with malaria in the summer months. This had no effect upon Polk; and as a result, when his term expired he was the next thing to a physical wreck. Right here it should be stated that the custom of the President leaving the capital during the summer did not originate for vacation purposes, but for the preservation of life. All of the American cities a century ago were anything but healthy, because of their lack of saniti-



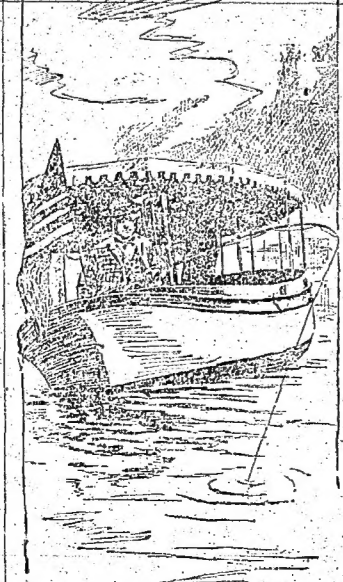
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, WHERE THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY ARE STOPPING.

tables. At one of these the President and his party are. Secretary Porter and his family have another. The other tables are used by the regular guests of the house.

While the President is away from Washington all public business will be transacted, as usual, through the White House. A daily packet of mail will be sent between Washington and Bluff Point containing executive papers and announcements. The President says that he does not expect to work much at Bluff Point. He says he is tired out and proposes to take a good rest.

One of the most popular diversions at Bluff Point, aside from bathing and boating, is to fish, and although Mr. McKinley is not the luckiest man in the world when it comes to fishing, he occasionally tries his hand at the sport. In following the fish as a summer's diversion the President is doing what many of the Presidents of other days have done during the hot weather. In Washington's time, however, the President did not have much leisure for fishing or any other pleasure. Washington spent his first presidential summer in touring the New England States and holding the many political discussions which existed at that time. Traveling about in those days was a very tedious matter, and the journey from New York to Boston in a small carriage over the rough New England roads consumed a week. At every small town he stopped to make a speech, and he returned to New York by a circuitous route, so as to cover a new district of disaffected places.

Later, when the national capital had been established at Philadelphia, he un-



MR. M'KINLEY AS AN ANGLER.

dertook a longer journey through the South. This was in the summer of 1791, and he went as far as Savannah. The country was very wild in those days and the dangers of the trip were many. He returned by an inland route and reached Mount Vernon in the latter part of Sep-

tember, after covering 1,887 miles, some of it on horseback, but most of it in the same carriage that he used in his New England trip.

John Adams spent much of his time on the road between his Quincy home and Philadelphia. As soon as Congress adjourned he would get into his carriage, and the long journey would be made in very fast time for those days. In 1799, when President Adams was summering at Quincy, yellow fever became epidemic in Philadelphia, and the capital was removed temporarily to Trenton. Urgent public business made it necessary to recall the President, but it was a good week before the messenger reached him, and another week had passed before the President could reach the scene of action. Jefferson never ventured further away than his Monticello home, in Virginia. He was a splendid houseman, and when there was a hurry call from the capital he could make the journey by many changes of horses in a very short time.

President Polk made a record by sticking to the White House winter and summer, and the hottest weather could never drive him into the country. Not much was known about sanitary matters in those days, but it was known that the White House reeked with malaria in the summer months. This had no effect upon Polk; and as a result, when his term expired he was the next thing to a physical wreck.

Right here it should be stated that the custom of the President leaving the capital during the summer did not originate for vacation purposes, but for the preservation of life. All of the American cities a century ago were anything but healthy, because of their lack of saniti-



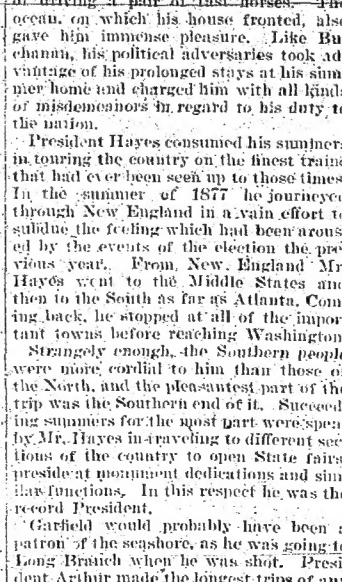
HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, WHERE THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY ARE STOPPING.

tables. At one of these the President and his party are. Secretary Porter and his family have another. The other tables are used by the regular guests of the house.

While the President is away from Washington all public business will be transacted, as usual, through the White House. A daily packet of mail will be sent between Washington and Bluff Point containing executive papers and announcements. The President says that he does not expect to work much at Bluff Point. He says he is tired out and proposes to take a good rest.

One of the most popular diversions at Bluff Point, aside from bathing and boating, is to fish, and although Mr. McKinley is not the luckiest man in the world when it comes to fishing, he occasionally tries his hand at the sport. In following the fish as a summer's diversion the President is doing what many of the Presidents of other days have done during the hot weather. In Washington's time, however, the President did not have much leisure for fishing or any other pleasure. Washington spent his first presidential summer in touring the New England States and holding the many political discussions which existed at that time. Traveling about in those days was a very tedious matter, and the journey from New York to Boston in a small carriage over the rough New England roads consumed a week. At every small town he stopped to make a speech, and he returned to New York by a circuitous route, so as to cover a new district of disaffected places.

Later, when the national capital had been established at Philadelphia, he un-



MR. M'KINLEY AS AN ANGLER.

dertook a longer journey through the South. This was in the summer of 1791, and he went as far as Savannah. The country was very wild in those days and the dangers of the trip were many. He returned by an inland route and reached Mount Vernon in the latter part of Sep-

## WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

Crop Conditions Generally Shown to Be Favorable.

The following bulletin, based on the reports of the directors of the several climate and crop sections for the week, is furnished by the Department of Agriculture:

In the States of the central valleys and in the Atlantic coast and east Gulf districts the week has been generally favorable for crops. Portions of Missouri, western Tennessee, Mississippi and Kentucky have, however, suffered from drought, and the excessive heat during the last of the week proved injurious over portions of the east central Gulf States. In the west Gulf States the week has been very unfavorable, being excessively warm and dry. On the Pacific coast the conditions have been very favorable, although very warm in Washington and Oregon.

Corn has continued to make favorable progress in the principal corn States, and while recent rains have proved beneficial in Nebraska and Kansas, the reports indicate that the crop has been permanently injured in portions of these States. It is estimated that the bulk of the corn crop will be safe from injury, but about 35 percent of the late planted will be safe by Oct. 1. Except over portions of North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma, where cotton has made fair progress, the past week has not been favorable to this staple. Conditions of shedding are general over the southern portion of the belt, while worms and rust are reported from some sections in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas cotton on plants suffering seriously from drought. Picking is becoming general over the southern and central portions of the cotton region, and first bales were marketed during the week in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. The cotton crop in the States of the Dakotas and Minnesota is well advanced, but has been delayed by rains to some extent in South Dakota, where a part of the crop, which was overripe, has sustained injury. Very favorable reports continue from Oregon and Washington, although recent hot winds have caused some injury in Washington. Tobacco is generally doing well, except in New England, where there has been too much moisture.

## OFF FOR ALASKA.

Government Sends an Expert to Investigate Gold Stories.

Ever since the first news of the fabulous resources of the Klondyke reached this country, the United States Government has been quietly investigating the matter, but it was soon found that no satisfaction could be obtained by any



SAMUEL C. BUSHMAN.

other means than sending some one direct to the heart of the gold region. This duty devolved upon the Bureau of Labor, and Commissioner Wright selected Samuel C. Bushman, mining expert and statistician, attached to the bureau, who has now been dispatched to the frozen North. Mr. Bushman will make a critical inquiry into the opportunities for business, for investment of capital, employment of labor, wages, cost of living, climate, best means of reaching the gold fields and kindred subjects. He will be back in time, it is hoped, to have a report published about March, in time for the projected spring migrations.

## WARNED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Secretary Bliss Discourages a Trip to Alaska this Season.

Secretary Bliss has taken cognizance of the rush to the Klondyke gold fields and Alaska and has issued the following warning to the general public:

To whom it may concern: In view of information received at this department that 3,000 persons with 2,000 tons of baggage and freight are now waiting at the entrance to White pass in Alaska for an opportunity to cross the mountains to the Yukon river, and that many more are expected to join them, I deem it proper to call the attention of all who contemplate making that trip to the expense, privation, suffering and danger incident thereto at this advanced period of the season, even if they should succeed in crossing the mountains. The route to Dawson City, over the pass, 700 miles of difficult navigation on the Yukon river, without adequate means of transportation, will still be before them, and it is doubtful if the journey can be completed before the river is frozen by ice.

I am moved to draw public notice to these conditions by the gravity of the possible consequences to people detained at the mountainous wilderness during five or six months of an arctic winter, where no relief can reach them, however good the intentions of the Government.

C. N. BLISS,  
Secretary of the Interior.

## TEMPERANCE WORKERS.

A Mammoth Convention of the W. C. T. U. to Be Held in Toronto.

Arrangements are now well under way for the world's convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which is to begin in Toronto Oct. 23, to be in session four days. The various committees having charge of the work have nearly completed their work and everything looks promising for the greatest convention of temperance workers the world has ever seen. At least 250 delegates are expected from all parts of the world, while those who will attend but who will not be formal delegates, with legislative powers, will swell the number away up into the thousands.

Mrs. E. E. Starr, chairman of the Finance Committee, and her associates have canvassed successfully among the wealthy citizens and leading merchants of Toronto, and the financial backing of the convention promises well. On the day before the opening of the convention a complimentary banquet will be tendered to the delegates, and Frances E. Willard, president of the world's union, will preside.

## OMAHA'S BIG SHOW.

The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition.

The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition will be held in the city of Omaha between the 1st of June and the 1st of November, 1898. This exposition had its origin in resolutions adopted by the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at its session in Omaha in 1895, representing the twenty-four States and territories west of the Mississippi, including the greater half of the continent lying between the Gulf of Mexico and Puget Sound. The purpose of the projectors is



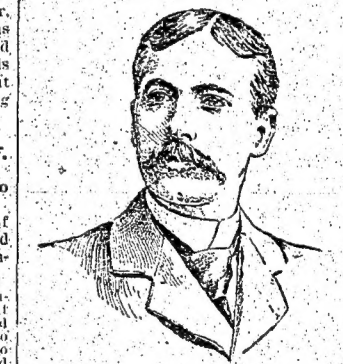
ADMINISTRATIVE ARCH.

to improve an object lesson of the resources and productive industries of the Trans-Mississippi region. Under the act of Congress, approved by President Cleveland in June, 1896, the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition is granted recognition as a national and international exposition, with privileges free of duty, the right to strike memorial medals through the United States mints, and all other privileges heretofore granted to international exhibitions, including the United States to participate in the exposition by the erection of suitable buildings and the placing of a Government exhibit therein.

## WEATHER IN ALASKA.

Winters Are Extremely Rigorous in the Klondyke Region.

Under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture, Wilson, Chief Moore of the weather bureau has made public a statement in regard to the climate of Alaska. In this statement Mr. Moore says: The climate of the interior, including in that designation practically all of the country except a narrow fringe of coastal margin and the territory referred to as temperate Alaska, is one of extreme rigidity. In winter, with a brief but relatively hot summer, especially when the sky is free from clouds. In the Klondyke region in midwinter the sun rises from 9:30 to 10 a. m. and sets from 2 to 3 p. m., the total length of daylight being about four hours. Re-markable thing, the sun rises but a few degrees above the horizon and that it is



PROF. WILLIS L. MOORE.

wholly obscured on a great many days, the character of the winter months may be easily imagined. In the interior of Alaska the winter sets in as early as September, when snow storms may be expected in the mountains and passes. Headway during one of these storms is impossible, and the traveler who is overtaken by one of them is indeed fortunate if he escapes with his life. Snow storms of great severity occur in any month from September to May, inclusive. In May the sun rises at about 5 a. m. and sets about 9 p. m. In June it rises about 1:30 in the morning and sets at about 10:30, giving about twenty hours of daylight and diffuses twilight the remainder of the time.

## WOOL IS CORNERED.

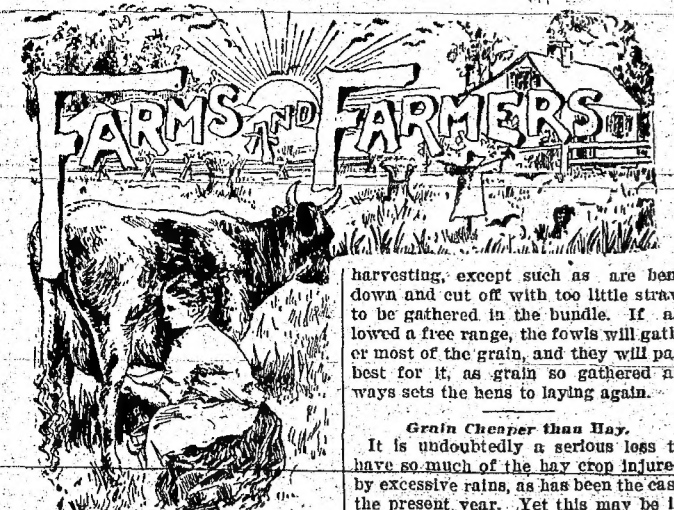
Speculators in St. Louis Own Immense Quantities to Their Profit.

A St. Louis, Mo., dispatch says: Last fall, prior to the election, the price of wool had reached the lowest price on record. Missouri farmers were glad to get 10 cents for their clip and had to hustle to find buyers at that price. The men engaged in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by buying immediately last October and kept it up resolutely, holding on to their purchases and adding to them. As a result of this policy in this trade were almost unanimous in the opinion that the low water mark had been reached, and that higher prices were inevitable, and they backed their opinion to the limit of their resources. They began by





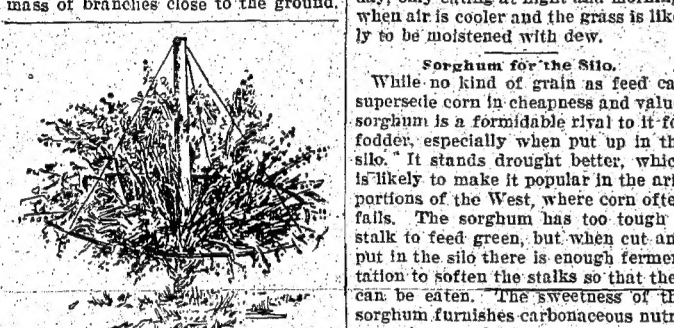




DRAGGING NEWLY PLOWED LAND.

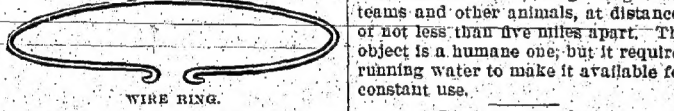
When land is plowed for winter grain after midsummer it needs all the moisture that the soil when plowed, and a good deal more, to make a good seed bed. The turning of the furrow exposes a much larger surface to the air, besides making a hollow beneath, which also helps to dry out the soil above it. Early in spring, when the land is cold, this large exposure to the air, which is then warmer than the soil, may be beneficial. Even then we never wanted to let the furrow lie more than one or two days without putting in the harrow to break up the clods formed by the plow, and which, if they dried in that state, could not be made into a good seed bed that season. But in late summer, if it is necessary to plow, the rough furrow should be dragged over as quickly as possible. It will press the furrow down, causing weeds and stubble to begin to rot. The roller also is a help to this. But it is better to run the smoothing harrow over the rolled surface, so as to roughen it. The compactness of the soil brings moisture to the surface, and the roughened surface makes a mulch which prevents too rapid evaporation.—American Cultivator.

**For Picking Gooseberries.**  
It is the habit of our American sorts of gooseberries to grow in a tangled mass of branches close to the ground.



GOOSEBERRY PICKING MADE EASY.

The result is most difficult picking and scratched hands. The first picture shows a simple plan to obviate the difficulty. If one has many bushes this plan will prove especially advantageous. The stout wire ring is put under the low lying branches and hooked; then the three wires are hooked into it.



WIRE RING.

The wires drawn up and hooked over the stake that is stuck down in the middle of the bush. One can then reach under the bushes very easily.—American Agriculturist.

**Burn Out the Stumps.**

To get rid of stumps in a field, the contrivance shown in the illustration is an advantage. It is made of sheet iron, supplemented by two or three lengths of ordinary 6-inch stove pipe. The lower part must be large enough to slip over the stumps. A hole is dug between the roots or at one side partly under the stump, large enough to build a fire. After the fire is once fairly started, the cylinder is slipped over the stump, and the pieces of stove pipe are added. The whole arrangement acts as a stove and the whole stump is burned out completely.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Drying Wet Grain.**

All who are used to handling either brick or tile, know that when thoroughly dry they will absorb a great amount of water without being saturated. Advantage is taken of this fact by grain dealers and farmers, who place dry bricks which are easiest to handle and least likely to become damp grain to prevent it from heating. It is surprising what an effect this will have if a very few bricks are interspersed through the heap. Each brick will absorb fully half a pint of water if it is dry to begin with. This will dry out the surplus moisture out of a good many bushels of damp grain. This might be used in mowing away damp hay or grain in the bundle, though in neither of these positions is there so much likelihood of injury as there is where threshed damp grain is closely confined in bins.

**Transplanting Vegetables.**

In setting out cabbage and celery the top should be shortened severely so as to lessen evaporation. This will make a very vigorous growth, beside preventing the setback which a withered leaf on a transplanted plant always gives. With each transplanting there will come a large mass of roots, so that after being twice transplanted the cabbage or other vegetable will grow without any perceptible check. If the weather is not suitable heel the plants in, covering tops and all for two or three days. Then the roots will be ready to grow at once.

**Gleaning After Grain Harvest.**

It is a great mistake to let any stock except poultry, glean after the grain harvest has been gathered. The poaching of the soil and injury to young clover, caused by other stock running over the fields, more than offsets what good the stock may do by gathering the wasted grain heads. There are very few wasted heads in a modern grain

WASHINGTON LETTER

GOLD MINES OF THE WORLD MAKING A RECORD.

New Developments Will Add Enormously to the Annual Production of the Yellow Metal—Recent Discoveries Reported in Siberia.

New Mining Methods.

Special Washington correspondence: Considerable excitement has been caused by the report of large gold finds in Siberia. This announcement from London that Russian expeditions have discovered gold fields in the vicinity of the Sea of Okhotsk, and that the government is about to send to the peninsula of Kamchatka to develop the supposed gold region there, creates great interest here, especially among those who are following closely the enormous gold developments of the world which have recently occurred. An examination of the map of North America will show at a glance that the great gold field of Alaska, which is now being developed, is a part of the same general line of mountains which supplied the enormous gold production of California, indeed of the same general line which produced the gold of Peru, of Central America, of the United States, and now of Alaska. Take your map of the world and follow this mountain range and you will find that it seems to cross from the North American continent to Asia at the Behring Straits,

fifty years ago. Had there been no increase in the population meantime, there would be thus three times as much gold for each person now as there was half a century ago. But the population of the world has increased 50 per cent. in that time, so that the amount of gold for each individual is therefore about twice what it was at that time. This, however, relates to the gold in bulk, and not gold money. A further study of Mullhall and other statisticians shows that the increase in the production of the gold which is coined into money has been as great as the increase in the production of the metal itself. Fifty years ago only 33 per cent. of the gold in the world was coined; now 60 per cent. is coined money. So it appears that while the amount of gold in the world for each individual has been doubled in fifty years, the proportion of that gold which has been turned into coin has also been doubled, thus making the gold of the world four times as much per individual as it was fifty years ago.

This increase in gold, coupled with the increase in the percentage of that metal which is coined, is one of the most important facts to be taken into consideration in the determination of the cause of the falling off in the demand for silver and the consequent falling off in its price.

A. B. CARSON.

Quick Tariff Work.

The quick work done by Congress on the Dingley Tariff is hardly appreciated as it should be. Congress was called together in extraordinary session on

factory it gives protection, as well as to the producers of the finished product. It is a matter of regret among leading protectionists in Congress that the conference committee struck off the duty on raw cotton. That duty would have been an important entering wedge in the old free trade sections of the South, and it would have proved most beneficial to the Southern people. But it should be remembered by those Southern men who voted for and urged the adoption of the raw cotton duty, that the principle of protection is not sectional, and the Southern man who votes for protection on cotton, or sugar, rice or lumber—adding to put such protective duties into a tariff bill—and then votes against the whole bill, thereby denying to other industries in the North and South the measure of protection which he proposed for the products of the South, is entitled to little consideration at the hands of protectionists who are honestly striving to give protection to all the industries of the country.

The "Endless Chain" Broken.

What has become of the "endless chain" in the treasury department? It seems to have broken off short since we had a Republican President. In whom the country has such confidence that money flows into the Treasury instead of into old stockpiles and treasuries. The "endless chain" is a thing of the past, and will not be heard of again as long as a protective tariff is in force.

The Good Old Times.

With wheat quoted in New York at 82 1/2 cents per bushel on July 1,



The Farmer—Well, looks to me like that young man didn't know what he was talking about.—Chicago Times-Herald.

mill that the extension of this general range across into Asia covers the very country into which the Russian Government is pressing gold developments and the general search for gold. The dispatch referred to above states that a Russian expedition has discovered twelve gold regions in the vicinity of the Sea of Okhotsk and it believes that the western peninsula of Kamchatka will develop gold fields which will, as the dispatch puts it, when opened, be a second California.

"Whether the prediction of the Russians that they are to develop gold fields in Kamchatka which will rival the early history of our California gold fields is to be realized or not," said Mr. M. Baker, of the Geological Survey, talking on this matter, "certainly there can be no doubt that the gold of the world has enormously increased and is now increasing wonderfully. There are two distinct gold fields to-day which are producing gold in very great quantities—South Africa and North America. The Alaskan fields are, of course, a part of the same general line of mountains which developed such wonderful gold deposits in our own territory less than half a century ago, and whether the mountains of Kamchatka and Siberia are a part of the same general system or not, it would not be surprising if these reports of large gold deposits there should also be confirmed. The fact is, there is a greater incentive to the production of gold to-day than ever before. There are two or three reasons for this: First, that silver is so cheap that there is less incentive for its production, and the people who had formerly given their attention to the mining of silver are now looking for new gold fields; second, gold mining and gold production becomes easier every year as new methods develop and new discoveries are made. Take the great gold fields of California, which were supposed to be worked out years ago; the cyanide process now gives promise of making them again profitable and it is quite probable that it will be profitable to work over all the rejected material which was thrown away by the men who covered that great gold field, and to produce from it by this cyanide process great quantities of gold. This is not unlikely to be the case further south in Mexico, Central America and Peru, where such quantities of gold were mined many years ago. Add to this the gold developments of South Africa, Australia, North America and prospective Siberia, and it is not surprising that the gold productions of the world are more than keeping pace with the growth of business. As everybody knows the gold productions of the world have steadily increased during the past few years, those of last year having been greater than any in the history of the world, while all indications now point to a still greater increased production for 1897."

Mr. Baker's remarks that the gold production of the world has increased with such rapidity suggests some inquiry upon this subject. That inquiry shows that the gold of the world to-day is nearly, or quite, three times as much as it was fifty years ago. Mullhall, who has been widely quoted in the papers of the United States in the past few weeks, indicates in his latest dictionary of statistics that the amount of gold in the world, coined and uncoined, fifty years ago, amounted to less than two and a half billion of dollars. Taking his figures for 1890 and adding the production since that time, it would appear that the gold of the world to-day, coined and uncoined, is over seven billion of dollars, being nearly, or quite, three times as much as it was

March 15. In four months and nine days the bill had passed both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, was acted upon in conference, finally passed by the Senate, and was signed by the President. This covered a period of 131 days. In 1890 the McKinley bill, reported on April 10, passed the House on May 21, but was delayed in the Senate till September, and again still further delayed in conference, not being signed by the President till October 1, 1890. It was in all 168 days before Congress.

When the Democratic party was in control, the Mills bill dragged along in 1888 and 1889 for nearly 300 days, and then failed to pass. The Gorman-Wilson bill was reported to the House by the Ways and Means Committee on December 16, 1893, and reported to the Senate on February 20, 1894. It did not become law till August 28, 1894, and was then such a "ragged production" of "perfidy and dishonor" that even the Democratic President refused to sign it.

The difference between the Republicans and Democrats in enacting tariff legislation in Congress is very marked. The Republicans passed the McKinley bill in 108 days, and the Dingley bill in 131 days, each bill receiving the signature of the Republican President. The Democrats, on the other hand, wasted some 300 days over the Mills bill, which never became a law, and they wasted 252 days over the Gorman-Wilson bill, which proved to be such an abortion that even President Cleveland refused to sign it.

Not a Sectional Tariff.

That the new Tariff is not perfect its authors admit. But it will produce adequate revenue and protect our industries under normal conditions. Among its chief features—and one which was acknowledged even by some of those who did not favor it, and who doubt that it will meet the expectations of its friends—is that it is not a sectional bill. It protects the people in all parts of the country, and to the producers of materials which enter into the manu-

as compared with the Grover Cleveland price of 68 1/2 cents on July 1, 1893, it looks as if the good old protection times had reached us already.

Not in American Ships.

All our large shipments of American wheat have to be sent abroad in foreign ships, because the policy of protection has been withheld from American shipping during the last half century.

Good for the Farmers.

The agricultural States secure more protection under the Dingley bill than they have had under any previous American tariff.

Thanks, Mr. Dingley.

Hon. Nelson Dingley Jr., of Maine, deserves the thanks of every American citizen for his continuous and untiring efforts, during the last seven months, to substitute the American policy of protection on our statutes in place of the policy of "perfidy and dishonor" of the free-traders, Blaine, Reed, Dingley are all Maine products of whom we can feel well proud. Mr. Dingley has earned his summer vacation. May he enjoy it.—American Economist.

Relics of Democracy.

"Perfidy and dishonor" are things of the past—of the Democratic past.

A redwood tree which was recently cut down in the State of Washington was 405 feet in height, or about one-eighth of a mile. To the point where the first limb branched out was 220 feet. At the base the circumference was found to be 33 feet 11 inches. If the tree were sawed into lumber it would make 93,345 feet of board. This amount of lumber would serve for the construction of eight cottages two stories high, each containing seven rooms. The age of the tree is said to have been 684 years.

WE ARE MAKING OUR OWN GOODS NOW, JOHNNIE.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—A Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

Lesson for August 22.

Golden Text.—"And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."—1 Cor. 13: 13.

Subject: The Excellence of Christian Love.—1 Cor. 13: 1-13. The occasion of writing this epistle was fully discussed last week. One of the disputes in the church at Corinth which the letter was written to rectify was that concerning the relative importance of "spiritual gifts," that is, prophecy, speaking with tongues, etc. In chapter 12 Paul sets the matter right in his usual common-sense fashion, but is not satisfied to leave the question there. He wishes to put the whole matter of Christian living on a higher plane, that his readers may see how far below the true level they are in their petty disputes, and may be stimulated to strive for better things. The following chapter is "the more excellent way." It is complete in itself, and is the most finished literary gem in all Paul's epistles, and indeed in the New Testament with the exception of a few of the parables of Jesus and the last two chapters of Revelation. Considered merely in this light, as literature, it is worth careful study. In everything but metre it is poetry, lyric poetry. If it were in Hebrew instead of Greek, we should call it poetry, for it has the melody and rhythm that characterize Hebrew poetry. Some literary critics might inquire why Paul, who was a master of the Greek language, and undoubtedly familiar with its poetic metres, did not in such a passage cast his thought in strict metrical form—some lyric metre suited to the subject. We are inclined to be glad that he did not, for it is hard to see how it could be improved upon. Some of the lines in Greek are in fact capable of a sort of scansion, and roll along with the same exquisite melody that a sensitive ear hears in our noble English version. The chapter should be learned by heart by everybody, preferably with "love," that is, "charity," though it is a pity that the latter word cannot be retained in its fine old English meaning.

Explanatory.

"The tongues of men and of angels," not the physical tongues, but the languages of men and angels, are meant. The idea of this verse is not precisely that which is commonly understood. Paul does not say, "Though I speak in language of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this connection means the utterance while in a more or less ecstatic state of divine oracles, not merely prediction of the future; the understanding of mysteries, that is, the knowledge of the highest human eloquence, and even of angelic beauty, and have not love," etc. He says, "Though I have the most remarkable outward sign of the endowment of the Spirit, namely, an unparalleled gift of tongues including the very language of the angels, yet if I have not love, the sounding brass or the clanging cymbal." Other spiritual gifts follow in order—prophecy, which in this



## The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR  
THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1897

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

### POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The skies are rapidly brightening in every direction. The business failures for July were the smallest of any month since 1892.

The best Republican campaign documents this year are the daily reports of increasing business and the general revival of prosperity.

The Dingley law puts a prohibitive duty on calamity. The man who imports calamity now will do so at his own loss. There is a market only for prosperity.—N. Y. Press.

Those people who prefer to patronize European tailors, should not believe when they run afoul of the Dingley bill at a United States port. Terre Haute Express.

The savings banks of this state have 38,000 more deposits and \$28,000,000 more deposits than they had a year ago. That scarcely confirms the theory that the people are growing poorer.—N. Y. Tribune.

Mexico's business men are demanding the abandonment of the silver standard, and the adoption of the money standard of the rest of the world. The demand alarms the Silver Trust in this country.

Evidences are multiplying in support of the prediction, made by the Index-Appeal recently, that the person is now living, who would see the Democratic party of the South a protection party.—Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.

It is a great thing for this country now that there is an existing gold standard of value, that while we have an abundance of silver, \$521,000,000 in the Treasury, we have so limited it that we have the use of both money metals without fear of the depreciation of either.

The manufacturers and the farmers are now engaged in a race to see who shall show the greatest evidence of prosperity. Come to think of it, that "was just what the Republicans claimed last year—that prosperity in manufacturing and prosperity in farming went hand in hand.

The most encouraging feature of the reports showing the return of business activity is that they come from small as well as large places. When every community finds itself busily employed the professional agitator finds his occupation gone and the country prosperous.

The New York "World" admits that in the fall elections "the Republicans seem in a fair way to regain their long lost ascendancy in the Senate." There can be no doubt of it, if brightening prospects and better government are good electioneering arguments.—Globe Dem.

The candidate of the demopopular silver party in Ohio, for Governor, was a "copperhead" of the Vallandigham stripe, during the rebellion. Vallandigham was defeated for Governor in '62, by the republican candidate by over 100,000 majority. We trust that his slimy follower will be treated in the same manner.

The Cleveland "Plaindealer," a daily Democratic newspaper of Senator Hanna's home, reluctantly admits that there is "some evidence of returning prosperity." It is moved to this admission by the fact that a single rolling mill in that place which has been silent for years has started up with 3500 men at work.

The Lucknow forge, near Harrisburg, Pa., which has been idle for four years, will start into active operation to-day and employ a large number of men. Keep the ball rolling. Start every forge that has been dead and set every wheel of the machine shops in motion. The people enjoy that sort of music.—Inter-Ocean.

In an article on the tin plate industry published in The Journal five or six weeks ago, the opinion was expressed that before many months this country would be shipping that product to England, which formerly had a practical monopoly of its manufacture. The prediction has been verified sooner than was expected. The dispatches state that to-day the American tin plate company of Elwood, Ind., will send a car load, consisting of 500 boxes of the most expensive tin plate to England. The company made a similar shipment to Italy yesterday.—Detroit Journal.

### Auditor General Dix.

The report from Lansing that the treasurers of the various counties of the state are fast responding to the appeals of Auditor General Dix for money due the state, is creditable to the county treasurers, but not to them alone. It is fast becoming evident to those familiar with Michigan's financial affairs that in Auditor General Dix the state has one of the most competent and conscientious officials any people were ever favored with. When he assumed charge of the affairs of this office on the first of last January, on the surface of things it seemed necessary for the state to borrow money almost immediately. But Auditor General Dix said, No! The county treasurers of the state have already collected money from the taxpayers which belongs to the state. To be sure we can't compel them to pay it over to the state treasurer for some time yet, but we will try coaxing, and he did. He at once started in to do this part of managing the finances of the state as any successful business man would his private business. He wanted to avoid borrowing money if possible. And along the line Auditor General Dix is discharging the duties of his office in the same satisfactory manner. He is proving to be a very competent auditor—the right man in the right place.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Secretary Wilson, of the Agricultural Department, says: "The increase during the past year in the price of farm products, wheat and other cereals, vegetables, and cattle for dairy use and slaughter, has aggregated hundreds of millions of dollars, and may be as great as \$500,000,000, as has been roughly estimated." The increase of the wheat crop alone is estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred million, as compared with last year.

There is a wide variety in the contents of the August number of ST. NICHOLAS. Chas. Thaxter Hill, the artist who has written a number of articles about the New York fire department for this magazine, contributes a sketch of "Peter Spots," a fireman. Peter is a dog belonging to one of the engine companies in New York, and he is as enthusiastic a fireman as any one in the department. A story for little girls is "Priscilla's Fairy Godmother," by Gertrude Halliday, and it contains a hint to parents who have to take their children on a wearying railway journey. The three serials increase in interest as they near their end. "The Last Three Soldiers," the Crusoes on the mountain top receive a message from the outside world that mystifies them as to the result of the war. In "Master Skylark" Shakespeare appears for the first time. "Miss Nina Barrow" continues to receive the helpful influence of her English cousins. There are many verses and jingles in the number. Almost every article is illustrated.

The Kalamazoo Telegraph, says: "The Detroit Tribune is again demonstrating its utter betrayal of everything Republican." Not so, the Tribune is a full-fledged, if not an able-bodied Populo-Democratic sheet, without a trace of Republicanism in its make-up. Being such, it could, if it chose, betray the free silver Democracy or the long whiskered Populists; but from the very nature of the case, it cannot betray Republicanism. Might as well talk of Gen. Lee having betrayed Gen. Grant during the late war as to speak of a Democrat paper's betrayal of Republicanism. The Tribune did undertake, while it was recognized as a Republican sheet to betray the Republican party into the hands of its enemies, but it only succeeded in landing itself in the camp of the Bryanites.—Paw Paw True Northerner.

The September number of the Delinquent is called the Autumn Announcement Number. Its forecast of Autumn fashions, with color plate illustrations being authoritative. With this number of the magazine is begun a department of exceptional interest and value—a page devoted to Social observances, in which Mrs. Mary Cadwalader Jones brings the weight of unquestioned authority to the discussion of good form. There are two capital short stories, "The closed House," No. 3 of "The Adventures of Clive Raynor," by M. Orde, having an amusingly unexpected finale in striking contrast to the pathos of "A Late Renunciation" by Cornelia Atwood Pratt. "Social Life in American Cities," is this month devoted to an entertaining discussion of San Francisco society, by Emma Wolf, author of "The Joy of Life." The receipts on "Seasonable Cookery," the Children's Page and the illustrated designs for tatting, crocheting, lace-making, etc., are all of accustomed excellence. The Delinquent is issued by the Butterick Publishing Co., 7 to 17 West 13th Str., New York, at the remarkably low rate of \$1.00 for a years subscription, or 15c per copy.

### Forest Fires.

AN ACT to prevent forest fires on the public domain.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That any person, who shall wilfully or maliciously set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any timber, underbrush or grass, upon the public domain, or shall carelessly or negligently leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same shall be fined in a sum not more than five thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than two years, or both.  
Sec. 2. That any person who shall build a camp fire, or other fire in or near any forest, timber or other inflammable material upon the public domain, shall, before breaking camp, or leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same. Any person failing to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.  
Sec. 3. That in all cases arising under this act the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated. (Approved Feb. 24th, 1897)

The way to suppress anarchy is to remove so far as possible the causes which operate to make men think morbid thoughts.—Detroit Journal.  
Moonshine. The way to suppress anarchy is to remove the anarchists, and muzzle the half-baked alleged reformers, who encourage the foul foreign brood of bomb-throwers.—Bay City Tribune. They should be exterminated, destroyed, just the same as snakes and other reptiles that are dangerous to the people.

Oh! Issy!  
Have you given Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin a trial? It will cure you of your constipation, will correct your stomach troubles and make your life worth living. Trial size bottles 10c (10 doses 10c) large sizes 50c and \$1.00. For sale by L. Fournier.

The advance of wages among sugar plantation laborer in Louisiana, which is reported, puts the story of the recent business improvement in concrete shape. Reports of advances in wages in other industries have also come within the past few days, but they will be more frequent hereafter. At last the country knows definitely that the period of industrial disaster which began in the summer of 1893 has ended and that an era of business activity has set in.—Globe Democrat.

The Sun  
may shine brightly, and the birds may sing their sweetest song, but if your stomach is not right there is no happiness for you. Keep a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin in the house, and use it according to directions, and the sun and birds will not shine and sing in vain. Constipation and indigestion cured. Trial sizes 10c (10 doses) and in 50c and \$1.00 bottles. For sale by L. Fournier.

The Detroit Tribune, although at one time a strong advocate of "protection," now takes every opportunity to sneeringly comment on the reports of the signs of a more prosperous condition of the country. In its issue of last Friday, it gave special telegrams from 27 cities reporting the resuming of work by manufacturers, with an increase in their working force, and in an editorial, of a negative character, if it had any effect, would make its readers discredit the dispatches.

From a Methodist Preacher.  
Clay City, Ind., Jan. 12, 1897.  
Pepsin Syrup Co. Monticello, Ill.  
Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure to speak in praise of your most excellent medicine. I have suffered quite a great deal from sick headache, the result of sedentary habits and sluggish liver and bowels. Your remedy corrects these troubles and my headaches are stopped.  
J. C. BOONE.  
Pastor M. E. Church.  
For sale by L. Fournier.

The first tin-plate works built in this country were built under the fostering care of "the McKinley law," and amid the jeers and ridicule of the entire Democratic press, who openly predicted their utter failure. They were no better prophets on tin than they were upon silver. To-day the United States is shipping tin plate to Europe with an outlook for greatly increased shipments.—Inter-Ocean.

Words of Truth.  
We, the undersigned druggists of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, unite in saying that Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup has no superior as a throat and lung remedy. It has given entire satisfaction in this part of the country, and is one of our very best sellers.  
Stafford Drug Co., Marquette, Mich.  
H. J. Atkinson, Harbor Spring, Mich.  
J. M. Perkins & Co., Negaunee, Mich.  
Rudell & Conway, St. Ignace, Mich.  
D. T. MacDonald, Calumet, Mich.  
H. M. Powers, Ontonagon, Mich.  
F. P. Tilson, Ishpeming, Mich.  
A. J. Scott, Hancock, Mich.

### THIS SPACE BELONGS

H. JOSEPH, Proprietor of the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

GRAYLING,

MICHIGAN.

## THE CITY DRUG STORE!

NORTH SIDE OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

Is now Ready for Business, and offers to the Public a Full Line of

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Prescriptions Accurately Filled, and Prices made to suit the Times.

I also carry a Line of PERFUMERY.

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

And an Immense Stock of JEWELRY and BAZAAR GOODS.

Call and see me and look over my Stock, and I will do you good.

J. A. LEIGHTON, M. D.

Grayling.

Michigan.

All Professional Calls Promptly Attended.

Many persons seem to be of the opinion that a premium of 135 in the City of Mexico, on gold, signifies that 135 cents in silver are equal to 100 cents in gold. The meaning is that \$2.35 in silver equals a gold dollar. This is what the silver standard does for Mexico.

An Oregon Minister.  
I received the bottle of White Wine of Tar Syrup. One of my children was very sick with croup, and as your medicine was pleasant to take I gave it, and it gave almost immediate relief. I would not be without it, and I also recommend it as a medicine that should be at all times in every family. West Union, Oregon. Rev. H. STAUP.

Mortgage Sale.  
DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain real estate mortgage made by Jacob Lightner and Mary L. Lightner, his wife, to Jens Nicholson, which mortgage bears date Feb. 28th A. D. 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, on the 26th day of February A. D. 1896, in Liber B of mortgages, on pages 278 and 279, on which mortgage there is now claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of ninety-seven and forty-five hundred dollars (\$97.45) as principal and interest, and the sum of four and five hundredths dollars (\$4.05) taxes paid by the mortgagee, and the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) attorney fees, provided for in said mortgage, and by statute, and there is yet to become due upon said mortgage the sum of one hundred and ten dollars (\$110.00) as principal, and no suit or proceedings at law or in equity to recover the money secured by said mortgage having been instituted—

Now pursuant to virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statutes in such cases made and provided, notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of November A. D. 1897, at one o'clock in the afternoon, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, the premises described in said mortgage, and the sum of money due and to become due thereon, and the premises, being described as the North-West Quarter of the North-East Quarter of Section six (6) of Township twenty-seven (27) North Range two (2) West, in Crawford County, Mich., containing forty acres of land more or less, and same shall be made subject to the unpaid balance to become due of principal upon said mortgage.

Dated August 18th A. D. 1897.  
JENS NICHOLSON, Mortgagee.  
JAMES K. WRIGHT, Atty. for Mortgagee. aug18-19w

Notice for Publication.  
LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH., July 27th, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on September 4th, 1897, viz: Carl Fetzke, Homestead Application No. 9307, for the SE34 of Sec. 25, Tp. 27, N. R. 2, W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Arbl, Fred F. Hoell, Henry Feldhauser and Hugo Schreiber, all of Grayling, Mich. July 29-3w OSCAR PALMER, Register.

## NEW MARKET!



We have opened a Market in the room formerly occupied by the City Drug Store, where we will keep the best of FRESH, SALT and SMOKED MEATS, FISH, POULTRY, &c., to be found in any market.

Also all kinds of Vegetables.

We aim to keep the best the market affords and to sell it at the lowest rates. Highest market prices paid for Beef, Veal and Mutton. Give us a call.

TRUEMAN & FLOWERS, Grayling, Michigan.

## PATENTS

Creates and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee will be paid when patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO. Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

SO YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee will be paid when patent is secured. A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address

MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

## BUY

YOUR

DRY GOODS,  
GROCERIES,  
HARDWARE,  
AND  
HAY,  
OATS  
& FEED,

—AT—

OUR STORE.

We guarantee satisfaction and defy Competition.

Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan.

For Cash Only. During This Sale.

A BIG CUT IN PRICES!

WE MUST MAKE ROOM FOR FALL AND WINTER GOODS. Therefore we will offer for the next 30 days, endless values in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES AND FURNISHING GOODS.

All our Silver Saten Laces at reduced prices.

All our Men's Boy's and Children's Clothing at reduced prices.

R. MEYER, Price Wrecker, GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## JUST RECEIVED.

I have just received the following Magazines for the month, The Ladies Home Journal; Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.  
Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, Price 25 Cents  
Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, " 25  
Queen Bess, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, " 10  
Wehman's Song Book, No. 54, " 10  
For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

Much Alive.  
The State Fair.

The Michigan State Agricultural Society has been reported as dead. This is not true. It is fully alive to the industrial interests of Michigan, and will hold one of its OLD TIME LIVE STATE FAIRS at

\*GRAND \*RAPIDS, \*SEPTEMBER \*6TH \*TO \*10TH, \*1897.\* Large Exhibits. Fine Attractions. Good Accommodations.

Keep this date for your outing Premium lists made on application to H. S. FRANKLIN, Grayling, Mich. WILLIAM BALL, Pres.

MEANS PERFECTION WHEN APPLIED TO REPEATING RIFLES AND ALL KINDS OF SHOT-GUNS AMMUNITION

Single-shot Rifles

Pronounced by Experts the Standard of the World. Ask your dealer for WINCHESTER make of Gun or Ammunition and take no other.

FREE! Our new illustrated Catalogue. WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., New Haven, Ct.







## ALL WANT AN OUTING

NOT ALONE HEALTH SEEKERS WHO FLOCK TO RESORTS.

In Every Community Are Hundreds Who Want a Few Weeks of Gypsy Life—How the Vacation Season May Be Enjoyed.

**Hints on Camping.**  
ANY of those who flock to the seashore, to the mountains and to Europe each year during the hot months of summer, are not purely health seekers or fashionable folk. It seems as if in every community, city or urban, there are countless thousands who have enough gypsy blood in their veins to feel a longing when the first warm days come on, to get away into the woods and fields, away "into the heart of the hills," to breathe the fresh air untainted. There are many to whom such a vacation means rest from nervous strain and toll that has become distasteful, whose pocketbooks will not suffice for summer hotels and fine wardrobes. And there is many a man—yes, and many a woman—who, used to all the refinements of life, looks back upon days of primitive freedom spent under a roof of canvas as among the happiest ever known. One never forgets such resting times; and before the tan is off the face, or the nerves again acknowledge business influence, the heart is longing for another privilege of living as the birds live.

Vacation during the past ten years has come to mean much, both in city and country, with the busy denizens of the metropolis, as with the residents of the average country village, and the isolated farmer, as well, the keynote of longing is rest and change. All crave the beneficent boon, all appreciate it. It is a delightful break in a monotony that otherwise would seem rapid and unendurable. It is not enough for the city resident to visit the brightest of parks, for the country resident to wander in home forests. Other parks and other forests must fill the eye. A break, a change, travel, new society, new scenes, must intervene, if it is only for



"NO SUMMER HOTEL FOR ME."

a brief fortnight, and the spirit returns to its cares and labors rejuvenated and ardent for the work beyond. With a great majority of people, "camping out" is the most delightful of summer experiences, and from the first warm days till the time when the frost falls, the mere mention of rod or reel or rifle sets the sportsman's blood a-tingle. In his fancy he can catch the odor of the pine woods on a bright, crisp morning; he can hear the loons on the lake, and the solitary screech of a night owl; he can see the "shiners" glister in the sun, and hear the cool splash as they go down to tempt the gamy bass.

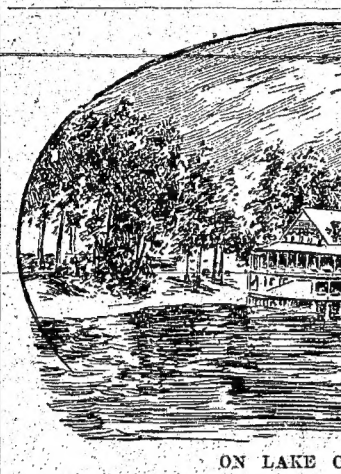
The best time for camping, some say,

There are, of course, vexatious moments, when the notice makes a sad jumble of the eggs, or the cook of the day is shut out from congenial pleasures temporarily, but this is made up for when the camper broadly dresses his first 10-pounder, or bluffs in a brace of birds just plump enough to be luscious and tender.

Of late years this camping out idea has taken magical hold of church choirs, classifies, secret and temperance societies, and large parties of mutual acquaintances.

As many as 100 members of a lodge, for instance, plan for a two weeks camping out. A committee of arrangements takes charge of all details. The camping site is generally near some popular summer resort, where there is a lake, woods, hotels and ready transportation. This little city enjoys itself thoroughly. The merry crowd takes storms as novel experiences, mishaps as something to talk about when home is reached. The idea is a growing one, and has been reduced to the minimum, so far as expense is concerned.

Vacation to some, however, either means a long visit to some relatives at a distance, and amidst strongly contrasting surroundings, or a tour of the fashionable or lively summer resorts. There is not much of rest for the bright-spirited person in such a course. Pleasure is the ruling influence—boating by day, picnics, driving, tennis; a dance every night, and meals up to the menu of a three-dollar a day city hotel.



ON LAKE CHAUTAUQUA.

The experience is an expensive one, for everything costs. The roving, unsatisfied element invariably appears in the professional tourist. Summer vacation means change of air and change of scene, and there are many folks who are continually changing their summer resort. To have sojourned last year at Long Branch means a month in the White Mountains this season, or a summer at Newport this year indicates a residence at Saratoga Springs next season. We Americans are the most restless, changing, unsatisfied people on earth.

There is a certain class of city people, however, who cling to their favorite mountain, or lake, the kind of people who do not like the roaring sea and the board walk. They want quiet, mountain air and scenery always. So it appears that, after all, Saratoga Springs, Lake Chautauqua, the Thousand Islands, the Catskill Mountains, Lake George, the Adirondack Mountains and the New England coast have their regular visitors; and they are among the people with whom going to the country is almost as easy as it is for those more fortunate ones who have their own country homes. There is another smaller class of summer tourists who go to Europe for their outing. The hard times, the higher steamship rates, the advancing prices for living in England and on the continent and the desire for retrenchment have reduced the "class considerably, and many people who once belonged to that body have sought country homes for the season.

Niagara Falls, celebrated as Nature's wonder throughout the entire universe, has a large number of summer visitors. The big hotels there on both the American and Canadian sides of the Niagara River are crowded with guests, many of them from foreign countries.

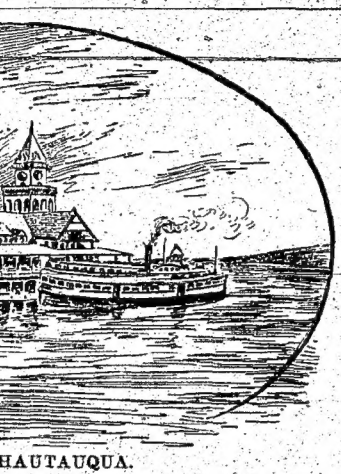
In a pleasant cove a student can pitch an "A" tent and spend the summer vacation in the midst of the life and beauty of the river at less expense than he could have boarded in the dullest of country towns.

Of the Western resorts and midsummer attractions for the tourist and recreation-seekers none can compare with the great lakes, "and more particularly the shores of Lake Superior. It is an outing in itself to but ride along the shores of this famous lake. For hours one can ride along the shore, whose irregularities provide a wide diversity of scenery in woods, among rocks and every few minutes close beside the closed



A LAKE-SIDE NYMPH.

recreation-seekers none can compare with the great lakes, "and more particularly the shores of Lake Superior. It is an outing in itself to but ride along the shores of this famous lake. For hours one can ride along the shore, whose irregularities provide a wide diversity of scenery in woods, among rocks and every few minutes close beside the closed



ON LAKE CHAUTAUQUA.

ends of the great bays which spread out into an ocean-like endlessness of water. There are many points of interest to be found in a voyage of the lakes, differing from those found anywhere else in this country. There are the celebrated pictured rocks, the Indian



PICTURED ROCKS, LAKE SUPERIOR.

tribes of the North, the famous copper mines and scenery unsurpassed. People residing in Chicago, St. Paul and other cities, and in the country contiguous, resort every summer to hotel and cottage life at Delavan and Waukegan, at Lauderdale Lake, Benton Harbor, Mount Clemens and Put-

nam. The appetites of sojourners in those regions are something astounding.

Above all, don't hurry. Whatever you do take your time. This is a time of general relaxation and should not be utterly spoiled by trying to crowd too much pleasure into a short time. Take all you can leisurely and conveniently and leave the rest for another season.

A couple of stanzas by Dr. Van Dyke just expresses the true idea of a vacation:

Only an idle little stream,  
Whose somber waters softly gleam,  
Where I may wade, through woodland shade,  
And cast the fly and loaf and dream.

Only a trout or two, to dart  
From foaming pools and try my art.  
No more I'm wishing, old fashioned fishing  
And just a day on nature's heart.

### PIGEON FAMILY ON A SHIP.

Female Made Her Mate Sit on the Eggs During the Voyage.

On board the Neptune liner Delano, Captain James, which arrived recently from Rotterdam, is a clear case of petticoat government.

When the Delano left Rotterdam a pair of pigeons were occupying a loft on the vessel. On the voyage across the Atlantic two eggs appeared in the nest, over which there was a real pigeon chuckle that drew the attention of the crew, and investigation proved that a family was expected. Great care was taken by the sailors in wild weather to see that the mother and her eggs were not rolled out or washed by the seas.

Then the sailors discovered that there was more petticoat government visible in the treatment of the male by the female than was recognized in the ethics of the married men who were on board. As an instance it was seen that after the mother had taken a "dog watch" keeping the eggs warm, she would catch her better half by the collar and drag him into the nest and make him take her place on the eggs. No sailor would stand such treatment as that without complaining to the British Consul or the Board of Trade. The male pigeon performed his duties without a murmur and the eggs in the nest promise to yield a sea crop of pigeons.

Again the female dragged the male into the nest and made him take his place on the eggs. Then she stood outside the nest and spruced her plumage, which she had disregarded at sea. Then looking several times into the home and seeing that everything was all right she raised her wings and flew away. At tea time she had not returned and Captain James is bothering his head as to what he will do with the orphans if the father follows the mother. He hopes that Immigrant Commissioner Robinson will not put him under the same bond that he does when stowaways escape from ships—Baltimore Sun.

### Dodging the Question.

It is dangerous to possess a reputation for superior knowledge or wisdom. It is hard to live up to it. Next in importance to knowing everything, perhaps, is to be ranked the ability to conceal one's ignorance.

"Brown," said Jones, "Smith and I here have had a dispute, and have agreed to leave the decision to you. Which is right—To-morrow is Friday, or To-morrow will be Friday?"

"To-day is Saturday, isn't it?" said Brown, after some reflection.

"Yes."

"Then neither one of you is right," And he waved them aside.

### Dangers of Smoking.

While many surgeons deny the existence of "smokers' cancer," others indicate tobacco as the cause of cancer of the lips and nasal fossae. The disease from this cause is said to be lobulated epithelioma, sometimes of horny tissue. It shows particularly among smokers who pay no attention to the cleaning of the mouth, who smoke short clay pipes to the bottom, and who use an inferior quality of tobacco. The under lip or part of the tongue most in contact with the overheated stem of the pipe is most frequently attacked. These neoplasms

## BOA SWALLOWS A YOUNG LION.

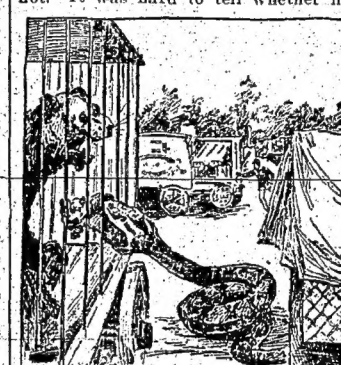
But Help Came, the Cub Was Rescued and the Boa Was Slain.

A boa constrictor will swallow anything at all when it wakes up hungry and finds that dinner is not ready. This is the story of a boa which swallowed a cub lion whole. The cub was recovered by an operation, but the swallower died. The operation was the simplest of cutting the snake in two, and nothing discourages a snake more than that.

It happened in Argentine, Kan., in Lemou Brothers' circus. The big boa woke up hungry, and there being no one around, the reptile began casting about for something to eat. Nearly was a cage of lions, including a cub. The cub was sleeping close to the bars. The tall attracted the boa's attention. If man eats ox tail, why should not cub's tail make a good supper for a hungry boa? The boa swallowed the tail. The cub did not discover the fact, but slept calmly on. Perhaps the snake liked the sample and concluded to eat everything in sight, or possibly it discovered too late that the tail was fast to the body, and decided that the easiest way out of the difficulty was to eat its way out.

Owing to the formation of a boa's esophagus and stomach, food which once passes the throat cannot return. Spreading its jaws to their utmost capacity, the boa swallowed at one gulp the hindquarters of the cub. Then the cub awoke, and objected to playing the role of Jonah to the snake's whim. It cried and its mother awoke. The old female lion took in the situation at a glance. The snake took in more of the cub, until only the forequarters and head were left outside. The cub's dam roared and woke up every animal in the circus. The lions, tigers, hyenas and wolves roared and howled. Monkeys and parrots chattered, the elephants trumpeted and made frantic efforts to break loose.

It is characteristic of a meagerie that whenever anything out of the ordinary happens, all the animals take a personal interest in it. The turmoil aroused the keepers, who rushed in to ascertain the cause of it, and quiet the animals. They quickly saw the cause and rushed to the rescue. The snake tried, literally, to back out, but he could not. It was hard to tell whether he



THE HUNGRY BOA SWALLOWS THE CUB.

had the cub, or the cub had him, or both held each other. Some of the men seized the snake, while others took hold of the forelegs of the cub and tried to pull him out by main strength. But he would not come. On the contrary, he showed a tendency to slip farther in.

The men saw that it was a case of life or death. The snake, and as lions are worth more than hogs they quickly decided which should be sacrificed. One of them got a knife and cut the snake in two with a single sweep of it. Then the cub was extricated not much the worse for spending a short season in a snake's stomach. The boa usually winds himself about its victims, and crushes their bones before swallowing them, but this one was in a hurry, and omitted this preliminary. That was where he made a mistake. Had he done so his life would have been spared on the theory that a live boa is better than a dead lion.

### Cool Period Tries.

The approach from the south to La Grange, Ala., is marked by the fine view into the valley of the Tennessee River, 300 or 400 feet below, which it presents, and by the masses of sandstone lying around the village, where it has been precipitated from the cliffs above by the wearing away of the limestone under them. But the most interesting and remarkable feature of the locality, says Henry McCally in his geological report of the valley region, and the one for which La Grange will always be distinguished, notes Popular Science Monthly, is the profusion of the remains of fossil plants. Nowhere can one gain better ideas of the magnificence of the flora of the coal period than at this place. Trunks of lepidodendron two or three feet in diameter lie buried and protruding from the debris of the sandstone. These trunks have in general preserved their form and are not at all compressed, whereby they show that they stood erect in the beds that inclosed them. Although stripped of their bark, the scars are plainly impressed on their surface.

### New Danger to Firemen.

At a recent fire in the basement of a Chicago electric power house, the firemen had great trouble in getting at the blaze. They had to chop holes in the floor of the dynamo room before they could get a stream on the blazing pile of waste. Not waiting for the dynamo to be shut down, they crept through the black smoke and turned a stream on the flames. In an instant they were down to the ground with great violence, and the hose was sent flying into the air. A heavy current had passed along the stream and had shocked them. Though unconscious when rescued, they quickly recovered.

### Rich Men of the Future.

The rich men of the next generation are the thrifty poor people who live in the little houses on the outskirts of town, and raise everything they eat on their little patches of ground, putting the larger portion of their earnings away for the future. Most of them are of foreign birth. The Americans of the same class live nearer town, and pay rent, and are putting a portion of their earnings into monthly payments on a piano for the little Rosettes to pound.—Aitchison Globe.

### Novel Use of Bees.

Medicine in the form of honey is the latest novelty. It is produced by keeping bees under glass, so that they can only sip the sweets of flowers which possess medicinal properties.

## THE "CANADIAN SCRAPBOOK."

Unique Little Work by Lady Jephson Which is the Talk of London.

Lady Jephson, wife of Sir Alfred Jephson, has brought out her "Canadian Scrapbook," and the unique little work is the talk of London. The scrapbook fashion is winning its way well into the affections of the women in England, and Lady Jephson's book has given it additional charm. It is a pretty book, put together in the style of the old, extinct commonplace book, which, by the way, seems to be reviving if



LADY JEPHSON.

London gossip tells the truth. The author of the "Canadian Scrapbook" is a native of Canada, but has lived abroad and in England since her marriage. She has not only a talent for letters, but is adept at art, and spends most of her time in Italy. With French blood in her veins, and with a perfect knowledge of German and Italian, Lady Jephson is a most charming type of cosmopolitan. Although her love of art ties her to Italy for the greater part of the year, Lady Jephson has managed to travel very much in other countries. At present she is established in a pretty new house in Bolton street, London, where she and her husband will spend all of the summer. An evidence of her ability in art is seen in the beautiful drawings illustrating the "scrapbook," and in some of the drawings she recently sent to Prince Charles of Denmark as a wedding gift.

### HAS MARRIED 1,200 COUPLES

And Not One of Them Has Ever Yet Applied for a Divorce.

During his pastorate of fifty years Rev. M. L. Mense, of Auburn, Ind., has married 1,200 couples, a record that perhaps has never been attained by anyone. But what is perhaps more singular still is that none of those whom he has married has ever sought the divorce court. By personal visits and through correspondence Mr. Mense



REV. M. L. MENSE.

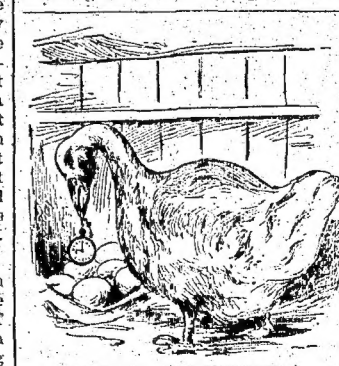
follows the fortunes of all those he joins, and in this way he has ascertained that they have had no recourse to the divorce courts.

Every year Rev. Mr. Mense holds the most peculiar reunion any one ever heard of—that of couples whom he has married. At the last reunion, in June, there were nearly 1,000 couples present who had been made man and wife by Mr. Mense. Each of them was heartily congratulated by him and each of them thanked him cordially for the part he had taken in performing the legal ceremony which brought about their happiness.

### A PECULATING GOOSE.

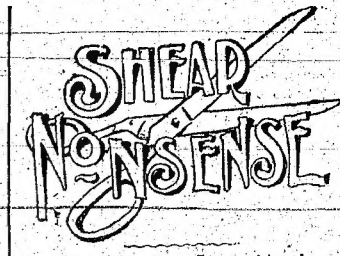
Carried Off a Gold Watch, and Got a Servant in Trouble.

It is doubtful if another dandy animal ever caused greater mischief than a goose did recently in Lansboro, N. Y. That goose stole a dozen valuable articles, and brought about the discharge of a servant. For a long time the family of Mr. Albert Jenks has been missing valuables, and charged their disappearance to Miss Annie Coogan, a domestic. The girl was threatened with arrest to make her confess and when she protested her innocence she was discharged. As articles continued to disappear the family was in a quandary. A pet goose had a trick of knocking at the door in quest of dainties, and on being admitted would go all about



GOOSE AND TIMEPIECE.

the house. One afternoon recently Mrs. Jenks was amazed to see the goose take a gold watch and chain in its mouth and go outdoors. She followed and saw it hide the timepiece in its nest. Thus the mystery of the missing articles was explained. Among the dozen articles found in the nest were two gold timepieces, two scarfpins, a tortoise shell comb and a watch. The parents of the Coogan girl threaten to sue the Jenks for defaming their daughter's character.



THE SECOND TIME I SAW HIM I WAS ENGAGED TO HIM.

"What caused the delay?"

"She—And what would you be now if it weren't for my money? He—A bachelor.—Boston Traveler.

"I saw Singleton with his wheels today." "Why not say bicycle?" "Because it was a baby carriage."

"How much have repairs cost you since you've been riding the bicycle?" "Repairs to what—myself or the machine?"—Boston Traveler.

"Husband—How do you like the view? Wife (with ecstasy)—Oh! I am speechless. Husband—I shall stay and build a house.—Journal Amusant.

"Bibman—Did your watch stop when you dropped it on the floor? Magley—Of course it did. Did you think it would go through?—Tit-Bits.

"Where's yer brother got to lately, Liza?" "E got ten days for knocking a pieceman down." "Wot? ten days for one pieceman?"—Pick-Me-Up.

"I'm sure I'll never be able to walk up the aisle with papa." "Why not, my child?" "Papa is so ridiculously low geared."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"Do you suppose scorching is the cause of all these bicycle faces we see?" "Shucks, no! In nine cases out of ten it's the installment plan."—Truth.

"Frank—Some genius in Birmingham has invented a buttonless shirt. Billy—Why, that's old. I've worn them ever since my wife learned to ride a bike.—Tit-Bits.

"Mr. Kashbooks—My money is a lot of trouble to me. Miss Mayting—They say every man ought to have some woman to share his troubles.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"She—Who was it that said 'There's no such word as fall'? He—Oh, I don't remember; some smart Alec who never tried to open a can window, I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Mrs. Fussanfeather—I understand that Mr. Tallman kissed you on the stoop last night. Miss Fussanfeather—Why, yes, mamma; he's so tall he had to.—Yonkers Statesman.

"Nurse—Johnnie, the stork has brought you a little baby. Wouldn't you like to see your little brother? Johnnie—Now. But I'd like to see the stork.—Stockholm Kasper.

"I have just taken a life to save my own." "What do you mean?" "If I hadn't taken that 'Life of Grant' the woman book agent would have talked me to death."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"Wheeler—Wheeler, isn't this day a scorcher? Walker—It has been a disagreeable, exasperating, muggy, infernally hot day, but I would not call it so mean a name as that.—Indianapolis Journal.

"George, I fear you are marrying me just because my uncle left me a fortune." "No, my precious, I'd marry you just the same as if any other friend had left it to you."—Boston Traveler.

"You have, aw, no leisure claws in this country, aw," remarked the interrogative visitor. "You can't have seen a room full of government clerks in action," replied the native American.—Life.

"Excited. Wife—Oh, professor, the cook has fallen and broken her collar bone. Professor—Discharge her at once. You told her what to expect if she broke anything more.—Detroit Free Press.

"Look at that girl!" exclaimed Mrs. Prim at the sensation; "she might as well have been going on that bathing suit!" "Never mind, my dear, I'll cover her with my glasses," said Mr. Prim sympathetically, shifting the action to the word.—Ben Franklin.

"Why," said the patriot, "the United States would have a picnic with Japan if she objected to our annexation of the Hawaiian Islands." "Of course," cooed Joe Coss, "and the islands would furnish the sandwiches."—Philadelphia North American.

"I wonder," said the man of a statistical turn, "I wonder how much powder was destroyed daily in useless salutes?" "There must be a lot," said the frivolous girl. "But I suppose women will go on kissing one another just the same."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Doctor—Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go and see her boy, and I must go at once. His Wife—What is the matter with the boy? The Doctor—I don't know, but Mrs. Brown has a book on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes," and I must hurry up before she does it.—Medical Record.

"Dear," said the Senator's wife, "the papers are accusing you of letting the stock market influence your vote." "It is a lie," roared the statesman, as he pounded the table with his fist. "All I have done in that direction was to allow my vote to influence my dealings in the stock market."—Indianapolis Journal.

"What is an average?" asked the teacher. The class seemed to be posed, but a little girl held out her hand eagerly. "Please, it's what a hen lays her eggs on." Bewilderment followed, but the note was justified by the lesson book, in which was written: "The hen lays 200 eggs a year on an average."—Household Words.

### An Old Russian Coin.

It is a singular fact that the reigns of female sovereigns have been distinguished by the number of medals issued. Queens and Empresses regnant apparently taking a greater pleasure than Emperors and Kings in thus commemorating events of their reigns. The medals of Catherine the Great, of Elizabeth, of Anna, of Catherine I., all of Russia; of Mary, of Elizabeth and Victoria, of England, and of Maria Theresa, of Austria, are far more numerous than the medals of any other sovereigns, so numerous, in fact, that, save in exceptional cases, only a nominal value attaches to them.

Whenever a woman asks for safety pins at a dry goods store, she says they are for her



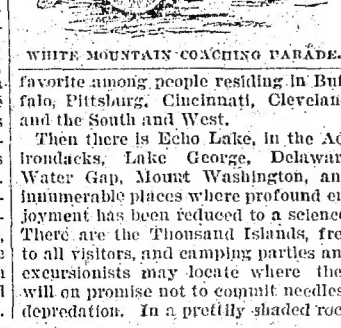
THE QUESTION OF THE VACATION SEASON—WHERE TO GO?

is in June; it is in July and August and September and October, according to other good authorities. The fact is, it all depends on what you are after, and where you are going. If you are after big game, fall is the ideal season. That's when a crack of the rifle in steady hands brings down a deer. That's when, lying flat down in the grass which a bear frost or two has bleached to the color of his dead-grass colored corduroys, the sportsman creeps up with bated breath, when whir, whir, zip! and down comes a duck or a fluttering partridge. And the forest is a dream of beauty. But the hot summer days tempt many a veteran camper to fly from business long before autumn. "Fish!" remarks one. "I tell you it's always cooler enough to fish. It's never hot when you row out in midstream, cast your line and wait for the tug."

The novice in camping is sure to burden himself with cumbersome superfluities, while he is likely to omit indispensable requisites. But with a proper tent, a small oil stove, blankets, lanterns, dishes, campstools, and a couple of packing boxes, the primitive becomes the luxurious. One who has never been camping would be surprised to see the variety of tempting dishes that can be prepared over a campfire. With proper provision, there is no reason why the bill of fare should not include the perfection of the best table. The best breakfast broiled on the coals, and the brook trout just fresh from the brook, cannot be duplicated outside of a camp fire environment.

There are many points of interest about Niagara City, and the big falls are not alone the attraction.

Not many miles distant is the famous Lake Chautauqua, one of the most magnificent bodies of fresh water in the world. The lake is some twenty-six miles long and from two to six miles wide. Steamboats ply its waters, and there are big hotels at each of the dozen landings along the shore. It is an ideal summer resort and a decided



WHITE MOUNTAIN COACHING PARADE.

in-Bay Island. All along the great lakes are scattered beautiful places of resort, and some have economical features that give the slim pocket-book a fair chance.

The person who gets the most good out of his few weeks of summer vacation does not own a cottage at any resort. He goes to a different place each year, never makes the same trip twice. It is the most tiresome thing in the world to be obliged to go to the same cottage, and have the same neighbors, and do the same things, and dress in the same fashionable sort of clothes that you do all the rest of the year. After such a season one feels as if he must now take a rest elsewhere, and he needs it far more than he did at the beginning of summer.

Don't go where you will meet any one you know if you can help it. Don't go to the same place you have gone, perhaps, for years. Go to some new place not a fashionable resort, but one which is comparatively new to everybody, some wild place where civilization has not ruled the natural beauty of the scenery. Get near to "Nature's heart" and stay there. Fill your days with out of door pleasures. Lie on the pine-needles somewhere in the North woods and take in all the good, clear, sweet breath of the woods and study by observation everything or anything in Nature. Dream—dream all day long, and sleep and eat. It will not be necessary to lay any command down to eat, for any one who spends his time in the woods by the lakes cannot help but

grow in the base of the tongue and on the tonsils of those who have lost their teeth, and who hold the pipe deep in their mouth. The weight of the pipe is a source of irritation, and the cancer is found on the side where the pipe is held. Contagion from two men using the same pipe may result. When an early operation is performed on canceroids situated on the lip the prognosis may be favorable, but the reverse is the case when the tonsils or tongue are attacked. Smokers should use a pipe with an amber mouthpiece, and it should never be smoked to the bottom. Acid tobacco should be avoided.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### A Short Term.

The shortest period that a member of parliament has represented a constituency is two hours. Lord George Hamilton was re-elected as member in the Ealing division of Middlesex, on being appointed secretary of State for India, and the parliament to which he had been nominated was dissolved within two hours after his election.

### Toy Soldiers.

The majority of the tin soldiers sold in this country are manufactured at Wittenberg, where some of the best artists are employed in their designing. The painting of the figures is done by women at their own homes.

There are some bright spots in a woman's life; for instance, when she goes home on a hot day like this, and takes off her corsets.







